

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reported that fighting continued intermittently throughout the weekend in Beirut and Zahlah. According to Beirut radio, the situation was calm in Beirut by the evening of 11 April, and a new cease-fire was agreed to in Zahlah. Voice of Lebanon stated, however, that the Syrians were staging violent attacks on Christian positions in the hills surrounding Zahlah that evening. The radio reported heavy Syrian shelling of Qa' ar-Rim village near Zahlah on 12 April but Beirut radio said the situation was still calm in Zahlah and Beirut. Earlier, AFP has reported that Syrian forces were launching a major encirclement operation around Zahlah on 10 April. An Arab Deterrent Forces spokesman claimed in a 10 April statement, broadcast by Beirut radio, that ADF units were firing in response to shelling from the west. In the south, Christian militia forces under Maj Sa'd Haddad shelled An-Nabatiyah on 10 April, Beirut radio reported. Jerusalem radio said the IDF had killed or injured around 20 Palestinians and had knocked out two tanks in their previously reported dawn raid on Palestinian positions.

Political Developments--Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed the Lebanese situation during his 11 April meeting with the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Paris radio reported. After the meeting, the radio said, Secretary Haig disclosed that France and the United States are considering the need to set up a UN force for Lebanon. The following day, the French foreign minister told the radio that he had decided to summon a number of French ambassadors, including those in Syria and Lebanon, to a conference in Paris to discuss ways of reestablishing a cease-fire in Lebanon and creating a lasting peace in the country. Beirut radio reported that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan summoned the French ambassador before his departure for Paris to inform him of the Lebanese Government's views about any possible French diplomatic moves.

Jerusalem radio reported on 12 April that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has stressed that Israel would not interfere with the establishment of a multinational force in southern Lebanon. KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN, revealed that Kuwait has held contacts with some Arab countries to formulate a peace plan to settle the Lebanese crisis. The Kuwaiti prime minister has sent a message to his Syrian counterpart containing Kuwait's proposals, AL-WATAN said.

Palestine National Council Session

Damascus radio and television carried live the opening of the 15th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Damascus in 11 April. In a lengthy speech at the session Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad stated that the great plot against the Arab homeland has become clearer since the previous PNC meeting in 1979. The U.S. scheme of imposing hegemony over the Arabs through the establishment of military bases and a military alliance in the region has, he declared, succeeded in "Arabizing" the struggle in the Middle East, transforming the Arab-Israeli conflict into a wider Arab-Arab struggle. Secretary Haig came to the region not to discuss peace, he claimed, but to mobilize the Arabs to fight the Soviet Union on behalf of the United States. Al-Asad said the U.S. attempt to make Syria abandon the Palestinian issue has caused difficulties that Syria would not have otherwise faced. He avowed that the only peace that Syria will support is a "Palestinian peace," adding that Palestine comes before the Golan Heights in Syria's scale of priorities. Assailing the United States for implementing Israeli policy in the Middle East, Al-Asad declared that those Arabs who imagine themselves to be friends of the United States are in reality followers or agents of the Americans.

On the other hand, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said in his speech that the cordial and cooperative ties that several Arab countries enjoy with the United States should help modify U.S. policy toward the Palestinian question. PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, however, in his speech to the session, scored Secretary Haig's "suspicious" visit to the Middle East and his "vitriolic" statements against the PLO and Syria.

Israel

Shamir Interview--In an IDF radio interview, broadcast on 10 April, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the U.S. strategy of trying to moderate Saudi Arabia's policy toward Israel by making the Saudis more reliant on the United States is "more a vision than a program." Reiterating Israel's hostility to any U.S. decision to supply military equipment to Saudi Arabia, Shamir noted that the United States has nevertheless expressed willingness to help Israel economically. This would not be compensation for any U.S. deal with the Saudis, Shamir said, but would take the form of a continued high level of U.S. aid to Israel, including loans on good terms, and U.S. encouragement for Israeli exports, including arms. Regarding the inflamed situation in Lebanon, Shamir said Israel wants a free and independent Lebanon, liberated from Syrian and Palestinian occupation. He noted that the United States has been making strong efforts to defuse the situation in Lebanon, partly to head off any Israeli intervention there. Israel cannot be a passive onlooker if its security interests in Lebanon are threatened, he said, but, on the other hand, it will never be dragged into a conflict in which it has no interest.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Nonaligned Peace Mission--The four-man Nonaligned Movement peace committee arrived in Tehran on 10 April after spending 2 days in Iraq, Tehran radio reported. According to the radio, the committee met on 11 April with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who explained Iran's position and its conditions for ending the war with Iraq. He told them that the nonaligned countries are dutybound to demand an end to Iraqi aggression. The members of the mission expressed no disagreement with the president's views, the radio said, and promised to continue their efforts. The report added that the committee will return to Iran within a week with a proposal. Tehran radio later said the committee left Tehran for India on 12 April after visiting the cities of Dezful and Ahvaz, which reportedly have been heavily damaged by Iraqi artillery and rocket attacks.

Military Situation--According to reports by Tehran radio, fighting in the southern towns of Abadan and Khuninshahr and along the Shatt al-'Arab intensified over the last few days. Iranian helicopters attacked Iraqi forces along the waterway, it claimed, and returned safely to base. A statement by the revolution guards corps, reported by the radio, said guards and air force units have recently conducted joint land and air operations on the Darkhovin front, destroying Iraqi equipment and installations. Fighting along the western fronts has diminished to some extent because of rainfall, another report said, but exchanges of artillery fire are continuing. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi aircraft attacked Iranian units in the Meymak and Dezful areas, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base. Another communique, also carried by INA, said Iranian helicopters were shot down over Iraqi positions in the Gilan-e Gharb and Dezful areas.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech--Tehran radio broadcast the text of an 11 April speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in which he said certain propaganda organs have falsely been saying that the Iranian people have tired of and turned away from the Islamic Republic. Khomeyni told the gathering in Tehran's Hoseyniyeh Jamaran that such propagandists should see for themselves that apart from some unimportant "stooges" of the East or West, the Iranian people still enthusiastically support the revolution. However, he warned that the nation is being assailed on an unprecedented level by "evil propaganda" and plots.

Hoseyn Khomeyni Interview--In an interview published on 8 April by the Netherlands newspaper DE VOLKSKRANT, Hoseyn Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khomeyni's grandson, criticizes the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), saying that most Iranian clergymen are dissatisfied with the present IRP government. Iran needs "capable" political leaders like President Bani-Sadr, he said, not religious leaders who lack the capacity to govern.

Statement Condemning U.S., Europe--A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, broadcast by Tehran radio, strongly criticized European and U.S. policies in the Middle East and said that Iran will confront any move that might threaten the independence or integrity of the Islamic Republic. Iran, it said, will consider any military maneuver in the Persian Gulf or region with the help of the "agents of imperialism" as a threat to Iran and to the other countries of the area. Only the countries of the Persian Gulf region can achieve peace and stability in the region, the statement asserted, pointing out that because Iran has the longest border along the Gulf, it is the most important element in achieving that stability. The well-being of the region, the statement concluded, depends on keeping the superpowers out.

Bani-Sadr on MIZAN Editor--AFP reported that in an interview published by ENQELAB-E ESLAMI on 12 April, President Bani-Sadr described the arrest of MIZAN's editor Reza Sadr as an illegal action.

Iraq

Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi met with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, INA reported. They discussed the situation in the region and the future of bilateral relations.

Saudi-YAR Relations

In the wake of recent reports of clashes along the Saudi-YAR border, KUNA reported that Saudi Minister of the Interior Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz told the newspaper 'UKAZ that no fighting has occurred. Also citing 'UKAZ, Riyadh radio reported that Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that attempts to cast doubt on the good relations between Saudi Arabia and the YAR are signs of sick and evil intentions.

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DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL RECEIVES HERAT PROVINCE REPRESENTATIVES

LD100810 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0431 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 9 Apr (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA received a large number of the representatives of the people of Herat Province at the headquarters of the Revolution Council yesterday.

He talked with them in a cordial atmosphere about the real nature of the national and democratic April Revolution and the aims of its new evolutionary phase. He described the dirty, sinister purposes of the imperialistic circles led by the U.S. imperialism against the glorious April Revolution.

Babrak Karmal said: "The April Revolution prevailed as the beginning of toiling and patriotic people's revolution against the cruelty and tyranny. From the very beginning of declaration of the revolution all the dictatorial and tyrannical forces, who in fact are the enemies of independent Afghanistan, such as the British imperialism and its successor--the U.S. imperialism in collaboration with the Chinese chauvinism and the militarist ruling circles of Pakistan waged an undeclared war against the revolution of Afghanistan."

Babrak Karmal explained the need of the new evolutionary phase of the revolution and said: "Now in accord with the will of the people of Afghanistan, we hope that by observing and respecting the sacred faith of Islam and the customs and traditions of the people of Afghanistan a progressive and developed Afghanistan will be created from the view point of the industry, trade, education, culture, etc.

"The creation of an atmosphere of peace and tranquility is necessary for the achievement of this goal and ideal. It is the duty of all the national and patriotic forces to unite and with unity and solidarity to liquidate and wipe out from the revolutionary Afghanistan all the robbers, murderers and mercenaries who are exported to this country to engage in murdering, looting and other terroristic acts and subversive activities."

Babrak Karmal said: "We declare that our differences with Pakistan and Iran should be solved through negotiations. We desire friendly relations with all the countries of the world and Muslim countries in particular. With the help of Almighty God and the unity and support of the people of Afghanistan in one vast National Fatherland Front we will completely wipe out and annihilate all these robbers and murderers. It must be said explicitly that our revolution and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have never yielded to and will never yield to the propaganda, threats of aggressions by our enemies."

At the end, Babrak Karmal said: "Once more I declare that all those compatriots, deceived by the enemies' propaganda or those who have left the country due to tyranny and despotism of Hafizollah Amin, can return to their country and will be embraced warmly by the motherland. Also, once more I declare, if anyone, in any region of Afghanistan lays down his arms and cooperates with his government, he will be granted amnesty by the Revolution Council of the DRA, and his past record will be pardoned."

GENERALS ABDOL QADER, GOL AQA TOUR PROVINCES

Visit to Ghowr

LD102020 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1430 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Maj Gen Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, in charge of the party's Central Committee Department of Justice and Defense, and member of the Revolution Council Presidium; and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and head of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Office, arrived today in Chaghcharan, capital of Ghowr Province. They were accompanied by Bareq Shafi'i, alternate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council. They were welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the provincial committee, the governor of Ghowr Province, members of the party's primary organizations, students and a large number of elders and noble people of Chaghcharan.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa, while accompanied by the commander of the Herat 17th Division, this morning visited the arsenal battalion of Ghowr Province and attended the grand meeting of soldiers and officers of this battalion.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa, after explaining the humane and praiseworthy objectives of the party and government, spoke about the mission of compatriots in defense of the homeland, honor and dignity, and to support the gains of the Sawr Revolution, particularly its new development stage. In connection with this matter he drew the attention of the soldiers and officers to their important duties and responsibilities.

Farah Meetings

LD112020 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Maj Gen Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Justice and Defense Department of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium, Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and general director of political affairs in the DRA Armed Forces, and Bareq Shafi'i, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, arrived in Farah today. At the airport they were welcomed by the provincial party secretary and governor of Farah, party activists and government officials.

Afterwards, Maj Gen Abdol Qader, Brig Gen Gol Aqa and Bareq Shafi'i participated in a meeting which was organized by thousands of noble people in Farah Province. The meetings started with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and the playing of the DRA national anthem. Maj Gen Abdol Qader conveyed greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, to the audience and said: The shackle-breaking Sawr Revolution, which has succeeded under the leadership of the PDPA, is invincible; no one can stop its progress. The cooperation of the public will bring defeat on the enemy.

According to another report, Maj Gen Abdol Qader, Brig Gen Gol Aqa and Bareq Shafi'i visited frontier military units and, during their meetings with the officers of these units, pointed out their duties and wished them success. According to another report, Brig Gen Gol Aqa and Bareq Shafi'i participated yesterday afternoon at meetings of provincial party members, of the Farah city committee, of cadres and party activists and of members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women Organization of Afghanistan and pointed out their social and party obligations in the light of the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage.

At this meeting Brig Gen Gol Aqa spoke about the worthwhile proposals of the PDPA Central Committee's 5th Plenum and about the participation of the high-ranking PDPA delegation, headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the 26th CPSU Congress, which was warmly received by the audience. Afterwards, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Herat [as heard] provincial party committee made speeches and expressed their all-round self-sacrifice and readiness to put the resolutions of the Fifth Plenum into practice. The meeting, which was met with warm fervor from the audience, then came to an end.

Gol Aqa Visits Herat

LD121756 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium and general director of political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces, today met with the officers, soldiers, cadres and party activists of the Herat Province military command. He spoke to them about the resolutions of the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum and specified their historic mission toward the realization of these valuable resolutions.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa, accompanied by Bareq Shafi'i, candidate member of the party Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, told the officers and the soldiers present about their revolutionary duties toward the defense of the honor of the dear homeland and the gains of the Saur Revolution, in particular its new development stage, and demanded their relentless struggle to liquidate the enemies of the revolution, people and the homeland. In reply, the military commander in Herat Province said that his heroic officers and soldiers are capable of defending their homeland and the revolution like other heroic and courageous soldiers of the DRA Armed Forces, and to fight to the death against the enemies of the homeland. Another report adds that Brig Gen Gol Aqa went to the military hospital in Herat and visited with its patients.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES VOLUNTARY SERVICE LAW

LD102057 Kabul Domestic in Dari 0930 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Our noble people have fully realized that defending the gains of the Saur Revolution and its new development stage and the struggle against counterrevolutionary elements and criminals is the duty of all citizens of the country. Preserving and maintaining public order in this sensitive and historic moment is of particular importance. In accordance with this fact and revolutionary realization, our beloved countrymen have been volunteering for units and companies of the armed forces and of the Interior Ministry. They are courageously defending their revolution, country and people.

Recently, due to the requests and proposals of the workers, peasants, artisans, shopkeepers and intellectuals, the party and government organs, in a joint session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council, approved provisions regarding voluntary service in units and companies of the Interior Ministry. Thus, those articles and previous provisions regarding the employment of volunteers and other laws, and the commands and directives that are contrary to the new provisions have been declared null and void. For the information of our beloved countrymen concerning this resolution, we hereby carry the text of its articles:

Voluntary Service Law in organs, units and companies of the Interior Ministry:

1. The various titles given to hired persons who as [word indistinct] hired, militia or patriots have entered organs of the Interior Ministry should be taken out of usage and instead the general name of volunteers should be used for these categories.

2. Those persons at least 18 years of age, whether they are full or candidate members of the party, distinguished representatives of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and students, in view of the proposals of their relevant departments and the atonki [police] and who have completed their required military service tour, can be voluntarily included in Interior Ministry organs.
3. The voluntary service period in organs of the Ministry of Interior is at least 1 year.
4. Those persons who have registered for service in organs of the Interior Ministry will be paid 3,000 afghanis per month. After completing 6 months of service they will receive a further 3,000 afghanis as a bonus.
5. Those volunteers who have served in Interior Ministry organs for 6 months will have their salary raised by 500 afghanis. Those volunteers who have served in Interior Ministry organs for 12 months will have their salary raised by 1,000 afghanis. Those volunteers who have served in Interior Ministry organs for 18 months will have their salary raised by 1,500 afghanis. Those volunteers who have served in Interior Ministry organs for 24 months will have their salary raised by 2,000 afghanis.
6. Those volunteers who gain distinctions in defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution and in accomplishing their assigned duties will be given material rewards in addition to their specified salary.
7. In accordance with specified norms, volunteers shall be provided with free provisions, uniforms, weapons and dormitory living quarters.
8. When a volunteer is martyred while performing his relevant duties, he will be buried with special ceremonies by the party and government authorities in a martyr's tomb and honored in the history of the country. In accordance with the law, the dependents of the deceased shall be given 100 percent of his salary and a minimum of 200,000 afghanis [figure as heard].
9. The service period of a volunteer in the Interior Ministry organs will be counted as part of his official assignment and will be counted as a double period at the time of his retirement.
10. School graduates and [word indistinct] who serve for a minimum of 1 year in Interior Ministry organs as volunteers will be able to register in institutes of the Ministry of Higher Education without sitting for the entrance examination.
11. The distinguished volunteers of Interior Ministry organs will also be given preferences in enrollment in Interior Ministry organs as a satenman [police rank] and officer in accordance with regulations of the Interior Ministry and the possibility of studies at institutes both at home and abroad.
12. Volunteers of Interior Ministry organs who have not completed their specified military service and enter the police ranks for service will have the monthly salary equal to that of a satonki.
13. Volunteers will be able to carry out their duties after completing an elementary program of education and training.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS DACCA FOR TALKS

11 Apr Arrival

BK111721 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Dacca this evening on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. He was accompanied among others by Deputy Foreign Minister in charge of economic affairs Shaykh 'Abdallah 'Ali Ridha. The Saudi foreign minister was received at the Dacca International Airport by his Bangladesh counterpart Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq. Talking briefly to the waiting newsmen, Prince as-Sa'ud said during his stay he will have talks with the Bangladesh leaders on wideranging subjects including bilateral, regional and international issues of common concern. He said he has brought with him a message from King Khalid for President Ziaur Rahman. Prince as-Sa'ud will have a meeting with Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq at Banga Bhavan tomorrow morning. Later, the two foreign ministers will leave for a river cruise, where they will have formal talks covering various issues of bilateral and international concern including those concerning the Islamic umma.

12 Apr Banquet

BK130858 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq has expressed the hope that Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh will continue to work together for the progress, unity and solidarity of the Muslim world. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of visiting Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in Dacca last night. He hoped that the present visit of the Saudi foreign minister will further strengthen and consolidate the already excellent relations between Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh and open up new horizons in cooperation between the two countries.

The foreign minister said the people of Bangladesh are engaged in the challenging task of economic and social development and our aim is to achieve a self-reliant economy to improve the overall quality of life of our people. Prof Shamsul Haq expressed his government's appreciation for the fraternal participation of Saudi Arabia in the development projects of Bangladesh. Referring to the Bangladeshi nationals engaged in various development projects in Saudi Arabia, the foreign minister said: In this task of national development of our two countries we are able to cooperate closely by sharing our resources to the mutual benefit of the two fraternal peoples on a complementary basis.

Referring to the Middle East crisis, Prof Shamsul Haq said the situation has assumed an alarming magnitude because of Israeli intransigence. He reiterated the Bangladesh Government's firm conviction that an enduring peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israelis from all occupied Arab territories, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including their right to have an independent state of their own. The foreign minister noted with great anguish the continuing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. He expressed satisfaction that the [Islamic Conference Organization] peace mission has achieved some concrete results in its efforts to end the Gulf war. Describing the continuing crisis in Afghanistan as a matter of deep pain and concern, he reiterated the Bangladesh Government's demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghan soil. He also endorsed the initiative of the third Islamic summit for an early solution of the problem.

Speaking on the occasion, the Saudi foreign minister spoke of the excellent role being playing by Bangladesh in the community of Islamic nations through the Islamic Conference Organization and also through bilateral relations among the Muslim nations. He noted with satisfaction that cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh has covered a number of broad sectors within a very short time. The Saudi foreign minister said his government strongly supports international efforts [words indistinct].

PRESIDENT ZIAUR RAHMAN OPENS PARLIAMENT SESSION

BK111037 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has expressed his confident hope that the nation, equipped with the strength of invincible unity and robust self-confidence, is determined to face any political or economic challenge. He was addressing Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] this morning when it began its first session of the current year. President Zia said the country is now passing through a critical juncture of time when international political and economic instability is creating dangerous repercussions on us as well as on the Third World as a whole. He said he is firmly confident that the nation, which has earned its independence at the cost of the highest sacrifice, will not hesitate to meet the difficult challenge of the time.

Speaking about the means of solving the problems facing the nation today, President Zia said there is no way of ensuring comprehensive welfare of the people except through a peaceful revolution in all spheres of our national life. He said such a revolution has already begun in agriculture, industry, education, culture, public health, population control and in the administration. Spontaneous participation of the people on the basis of voluntary labor is a principal pillar of this peaceful revolution. He said the success achieved in the field of food production, canal digging, mass literacy and population control campaigns speak of a great future.

Turning to the national economy, the president said increasing production in all sectors and maintaining economic stability constitute the two fundamental objectives of the government's economic policy. The president said the fundamental objective of the government is to control the price situation in the context of the internal and external economic environment, but he said it is not an easy task to control the price situation in the country because of the adverse influences of the worldwide inflation and economic depression. He said under these adverse circumstances, the government has continued its efforts in this direction mainly through restraining the supply of money and improving production to its quickest pace. President Zia said this policy has achieved measures of success over the last 8 months and, as a result, the rate of inflation has recorded a significant fall in relation to the corresponding period of last year. Referring to the second 5-year plan objectives, President Zia said development in the context of Bangladesh primarily means the removal of poverty in rural areas. He said no development plan can be people oriented or successful unless development problems at the lowest tier of rural society are identified and a suitable (?atmosphere) for implementing development program is created.

About the country's foreign policy, President Zia said Bangladesh has been working for the promotion of world peace and the cause of independence and progress. He said the guiding principles of our foreign policy include the protection of our national independence and sovereignty, acceleration of economic development and securing bilateral, regional and international cooperation, and that is why our principle is the expression of solidarity with all movements against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and hegemonism. President Zia said special attention has been given to maintaining and developing friendly relations with the Muslim umma. He said with the development of friendly relations with various nations of the world, the country now is moving in multidirectional ways in the field of foreign affairs. The president also referred to the initiatives of his government at various international forums for the furtherance and promotion of the cause of peace and justice.

DELHI REITERATES DESIRE FOR NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH U.S.

BK101712 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1702 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Following is a statement of an official spokesman of the Government of India on Indo-U.S. nuclear cooperation under the 1963 agreement:

It has been repeatedly stated by us in Parliament and elsewhere that the Government of India would like the Indo-U.S. nuclear cooperation under the 1963 agreement to continue. At the same time the government cannot accept any extraneous conditions on the fulfilment of obligations undertaken by the U.S. under the Tarapur agreement.

It is well known that one shipment of enriched uranium is now long overdue and an application according to the agreed schedule for another subsequent shipment to be made in 1981 was made by us in September 1980. The Government of India have not received confirmation from the Government of the U.S. with regard to these or future supplies. The chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, and secretary, east, [as received] will discuss this issue among others with the U.S. administration. While it is true that the delay in commencement of reprocessing of spent fuel has caused problems with regard to storage, it needs to be clarified that India holds exclusive titles to spent fuel produced at Tarapur.

EPOCA INTERVIEWS GANDHI ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS, ENERGY

AU112018 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Apr (ANSA)--"India does not have at its disposal the atom bomb, it has never built one and does not intend to build one in the future," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in an interview which will appear in the next issue of the Italian weekly EPOCA.

"India, on the other hand," Gandhi added, "is master of a nuclear technology which it uses for its own economic development, for energy, in agriculture and in medicine."

The Indian Government leader described as "ridiculous" charges that India is the Trojan horse of Soviet expansion in Asia. She also reiterated her opinion that a possible third world war will break out in Asia, and pointed out that the disagreements between India and Pakistan "have nothing to do with Afghanistan or with any other external problem." "They derive exclusively from Pakistan's attitude towards India," she said. Gandhi also admitted that she would like a rapprochement, also in political terms, with the United States, but added that "this depends exclusively on the real intention of the United States to genuinely aid development in the Indian continent."

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DELHI 13 APR

BK130901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in New Delhi on a 3-day official visit. He was received by Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao. Others present at the airport to greet him were senior officials and diplomats of several countries.

Prince al-Faysal told pressmen at the airport that his talks with Indian External Affairs Minister Rao will focus on what is happening in the international sphere and the Asian region. He is delighted and very pleased to be in India for the first time, he added. Narasimha Rao expressed confidence that the talks between him and the Saudi Foreign minister will be fruitful.

USSR COAL MINISTER LEADS ENERGY DELEGATION TO DELHI

BK130748 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Soviet Minister for Coal Industry Boris Bratchenko arrived in New Delhi a short while ago on an 8-day visit to India. The delegation was received at the airport by Minister of State for Energy Vikram Mahajan. The delegation will have discussions with Minister for Energy A.B.A. Chani Khan Choudhury and Mahajan. The two sides will review the areas of existing cooperation between India and the Soviet Union and will also identify new areas for collaboration in developing coal industry.

METEOROLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR IN DELHI

BK101710 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1707 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] On 10 April India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol on a joint scientific programme in meteorology which covers the period till 1983. The programme envisages an exchange of scientists between the two nations in the fields of numerical weather prediction, climate modelling and characteristic features of upper atmosphere over the tropics. The protocol was signed on 10 April by the chairman of the USSR State Committee of Hydro-meteorology, Professor Izrael, and Director General of Meteorology Doctor P.D. Das in New Delhi.

DELHI SPOKESMAN ON HUANG HUA VISIT, PRC RELATIONS

BK101552 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The expectation in New Delhi is that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will visit India sometime during the next couple of months. Replying to questions by newsmen today, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman disclosed that consultations have been going on between Indian and the Chinese Governments about possible dates for the visit. India considers that the visit will be an important milestone in Sino-Indian relations and will help in the further development of close relations between the two countries.

NONALIGNED PEACE PANEL RETURNS FROM GULF WAR ZONE

BK130731 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The four member nonaligned peace panel will meet in New Delhi today to finalize its views on further steps to be taken to bring about a cease-fire in the Gulf war. The panel returned to New Delhi last night. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the talks in Tehran and Baghdad with the leaders of the respective countries were very fruitful. The peace panel representing Cuba, PLO, Zambia and India had wide-ranging talks with Iraqi and Iranian leaders for the last 5 days.

ZIAUL HAQ: ISLAMIZATION TO PRECEDE POWER TRANSFER

BK091100 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has announced that a committee drawn from amongst the members of the federal and provincial cabinets would be set up to determine the structure and the system of the Islamic form of government in the country. Addressing a large gathering of councilors, ulema and prominent people in Lahore today, he said that the committee would travel the country and examine the viewpoints of the people from different walks of life including ulema, teachers and lawyers. Anyone wanting to record his viewpoints before the committee would be provided all facilities to do so at government expense. The committee would present its report to the proposed Majlis-e-Shoora, which in turn would take a decision on it and also suggest how to transfer power to the people elected in accordance with the Islamic principles.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the whole scheme [word indistinct] would be presented to the people and would be enforced after it was endorsed by them. The president made it quite clear that the transfer of power from the present government would take place only when the objective of islamization of society and revival of Islamic values that it had set before it were achieved.

Drawing attention to the difficulties faced by Pakistan during the last 30 years on account of the Western type of democracy, the president said Pakistan was created in the name of Islam and only an Islamic democratic system could work in it. Personally he was not against a Western type of democracy, but it was imperative that every country should practice democracy best suited for the (?needs) of its people. It had been his endeavor over the past 4 years to bring about a democratic system which was fully in consonance with Islam.

Asked to comment on the Indian outcry about Pakistan's efforts to acquire arms, the president pointed out that whatever arms Pakistan was trying to acquire were meant for its defense. He said this had been conveyed to India. He said as the smaller of the two countries, Pakistan could not pose any threat to India. He said Pakistan was trying to counter the Indian propaganda at the diplomatic level, and this had yielded positive result.

Turning to domestic affairs, the president said there was no plan for expansion in the Federal Cabinet but suitable persons would be appointed as vice presidents as soon as possible. About the nature of his meetings with the leaders of some defunct political parties, the president said the idea was to exchange views with leaders who stood for the good of the country and wanted to serve it.

COMPENSATION DECIDED FOR DAMAGE TO U.S. MISSION

BK091730 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] It has been officially stated in Islamabad that the Government of Pakistan has decided to pay an amount of \$13,652,400 as compensation for the damage caused to the U.S. mission in Islamabad in November 1979. Of the amount, 60 percent will be paid in dollars and the rest in Pakistani rupees. The amount which is being paid to the United States as compensation due to hooliganism by certain undesirable elements could have been utilized for the economic benefit of the people of Pakistan. Providing protection to foreign embassies rests with the host government.

INFORMATION MINISTER REAFFIRMS POLICIES ON U.S., DRA

BK101106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting has said the new American administration has realized that better understanding with Pakistan is in the larger interest of the two countries. Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq was speaking at a reception in Karachi today. Referring to the Pakistan stand on the Afghan issue, the federal information minister said it was based on the basis of principles and Islamic brotherhood. Despite tremendous pressure, he added, Pakistan did not change its stand. If Pakistan had changed its policy, it might have drifted away from the mainstream of the Islamic world.

WALDHEIM'S REPRESENTATIVE ON AFGHANISTAN ARRIVES

BK120706 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, personal representative of the UN secretary general on Afghanistan, arrived in Islamabad this morning. He was received at the airport by the additional secretary in the Foreign Ministry. He is scheduled to meet S. Shahnawaz, secretary general in the Foreign Ministry, about this time.

Mr Cuellar is starting his mission to pave the way [for dialogue] among parties concerned with a view to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem. Mr Cuellar is expected to go to Kabul after his talks in Islamabad.

DRA OFFICER DRIVES TANK TO BALUCHISTAN, SEEKS ASYLUM

OW111839 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Apr (AFP)--An Afghan Army officer crossed into Pakistan in his Soviet-built T-54 tank today, sources close to the Defence Ministry here said.

Afghan Lieutenant Nazar Muhammed surrendered the tank to the Pakistani border force at Shaman in Baluchistan Province bordering Afghanistan and asked for political asylum, the sources said. The sources said the officer was the lone occupant of the tank which he drove toward the border post of Shaman, explaining to Afghan authorities who stopped him twice that he was "testing the tank after its overhauling." He kept on driving toward Pakistan and when he approached Shaman he slipped across the border before the Afghan border force could stop him. Afghan rebel sources in Shaman, where thousands of refugees are camped, said the Pakistani border force had monitored the movements of the solitary tank and were "stunned and surprised" at the defection.

The tank commander emerged from the vehicle and said, "I am an Afghan Army deserter," the sources reported. They added that he was taken into custody and the tank put under guard.

MINISTRY STATEMENT ON U.S., W. EUROPE POLICIES

LD121438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran--
date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The anti-American atmosphere originating from the hearts of Iranians full of hatred and revenge, resulting from the blazing flames of the Islamic revolution of Iran, became a motive for some European countries to start a futile attempt to compensate and repair the deep cracks, which had appeared on the corpse of America's politicomilitary dominance, to prevent the global oppression imposed by the West from being crushed. Plans and proposals put forward by European governments in connection with the occupying regime in Jerusalem and Palestine; France's guardian-type plan in connection with the Muslim strugglers in Afghanistan; England's announcement of its preparedness to send its soldiers to the Persian Gulf, alongside other foreign soldiers; different forms of military help to the countries of the region; military assistance to the aggressive government of Saddam; propaganda campaigns in connection with handing over arms bought by Iran are all indications of Europe's active part to be played in the coming years.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, relying on the principle of negating the East and the West, based on Islam's first slogan, is closely reviewing and scrutinizing all the activities of the powers [as heard] in the Persian Gulf and will seriously confront any action which might threaten the independence or the integrity of the Islamic Republic. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the plan for the formation of a multinational military force for the Middle East as being in line with the formation of America's Rapid Deployment Force and as being overall a plan by Western imperialism to expand its dominance and aggression, basically in the Persian Gulf. The Government of the Islamic Republic considers any military maneuver launched in the Persian Gulf or the region, with the help of the agents of imperialism, as being a threat to the Islamic Republic of Iran, other countries in the region and Islamic liberation movements, as a step in the direction of establishing the occupying regime of Jerusalem, the extension and expansion of Zionist aggression against other Muslim countries, especially southern Lebanon, as mass slaughter of Muslims and as realizing the evil goals of Zionist world-devouring expansionism.

The trip of the U.S. secretary of state, together with other European delegations, was aimed at strengthening the activities of mercenary elements such as As-Sadat and King Husayn and toward [word indistinct] and realizing the above-mentioned goals. Saddam's humble plea asking the U.S. secretary of state to visit Iraq and the secret meetings of General Haig with Iraqi Government officials shows the pro-American nature of the Baghdad regime and identifies the unstable elements and warmongers of the region and their attempts to prolong the imposed war. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of the sublime teachings of Islam, warns all Muslim countries and cautions them that peace and stability in the Persian Gulf is only possible through the countries of this region and on the basis of the power of the million-strong mass of Muslims. Muslim Iran, because of its having the longest border along the Persian Gulf, is the most important and unshakable element of this stability. The efforts of reactionary elements like King Husayn and mercenaries like As-Sadat and the aggressive Saddam, in line with the wishes of imperialism, by sending foreign forces to the Persian Gulf and signing secret and dubious agreements and treaties, all aim at nothing but violating the rights of Muslims and destroying Islam.

We believe that the well-being of the region and the Persian Gulf lies in keeping the superpowers of the East and West from the region.

We follow the path toward the establishment of stability in the region by rejecting the presence of foreign bases and calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops. We consider the plans for the formation of a multinational military force, the proposal to protect and expand the interests of the West, financed by the deprived Muslim nations, and the arrival of foreign forces in the region as the beginning of a period of war which ultimately will result in nothing but loss for all the Muslim nations of the region and will also help the expansion of the dominance of world oppression.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran warns the million-strong mass of Muslims in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region who are not enjoying their God-given blessings and resources about the evil plans of the European countries, especially Britain and France, alongside U.S. imperialism. The world devourers should know that any inhuman or anti-Islam acts on their part will be confronted.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN MARKS DATE OF DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH U.S.

GF101432 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1129 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] One of the historic occasions that our people and all oppressed people are proud of is the occasion which was celebrated yesterday--the occasion of the first anniversary of revolutionary Iran's breaking diplomatic relations with U.S. imperialism, which is the arch-Satan and bloodsucker of the world's oppressed people. During the past year, our revolutionary masses intensified their struggle, strife and attempts to eradicate U.S. influence and imperialist sovereignty in Iran.

From that day on--that is the day on which relations with the United States were severed--our revolutionary masses intensified their willpower to remove and eradicate the roots of these relations, which were based on robbery and on imposing colonial sovereignty. In fact, breaking relations with the United States was a reaction aimed at foiling all continuing U.S. conspiracies. If such an action has exposed all agents, disloyal persons and mercenaries, it has also prompted patriotic cohesion and steadfastness.

During the past year, U.S. imperialism resorted to various means, tricks and conspiracies to bring Iran back under its colonialist influence. However, our people, led by the imam, were able to foil all these attempts. As our masses celebrate this occasion, their strong throats cry out: What do we want from these relations? Our masses bear in mind what the leading imam has said: Iran's relations with the United States are the relations of sheep with a wolf. Our people are determined not to reestablish such relations, not with the United States alone, but also with any other colonialist state. Our people are determined to eradicate and remove all imperialist roots. The return of such relations must take place according to the will of our masses and under the conditions of respect for the independence and sovereignty of revolutionary Iran and nonintervention in its internal affairs.

Our people will continue their struggle against the imperialists until the United States and all colonialist states submit to the will of our people and until a relation based on equality is established. Otherwise, the United States will remain forever our first enemy and the enemy of all the oppressed people.

DETAILS OF 11-12 APR KHOMEYNI ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Deputies, Officials

LD111206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpt] According to PARS, Islamic Consultative Assembly Deputies Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Mohyeddin Anvari and 'Abbas Haqqani, and several merchants from the Tehran bazaar, were separately received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The official in charge of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council was also received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning and presented a report to the imam of the nation pertaining to his recent trip to six Asian countries.

Receives Citizens, Ardakani

GF111330 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received this morning in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran a large group of citizens from the bordering town of Maku, members of the Islamic Revolution Court in Tehran and the revolution guards of Evin Prison as well as a group of Bakhtiari tribes from Masjed-e Soleyman. The Maku Friday imam reported to the leader of the nation on the town's citizens. The hope of the world's oppressed addressed the crowd.

This morning, too, the leader of the nation received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait, who reported to the imam on the political situation in the Middle East region. Following his meeting with the imam, the ambassador told PARS that he presented the imam with a report on the political situation in the Persian Gulf and U.S. plans that aimed at gaining more influence in the region and creating differences among Muslims. He stressed the necessity to increase political and propagandist resistance to such plots. The ambassador added that the other issue discussed during the meeting was in connection with U.S. conspiracies, which have turned the region into an arena of international conflict under the pretext of safeguarding U.S. inaterests and agents in the region. Thus, it is the responsibility of the region's states to confront this policy with consciousness and alertness as well as increasing cooperation and reliance on the Islamic powers inherent in the broad masses.

Speaks on Influence of Islam

LD111346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 81

["April Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at meeting in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran with a large group including residents of border regions in Maku, members of the Central Islamic Revolution Court, Evin Prison guards, Bakhtiari tribesmen from Masjed-e Soleyman and former members of Forqan--recorded, duration 10 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You have come from the country's far-flung borders, have striven and are striving in the service of Islam. You are most welcome!

As you may know, Iran today is subjected to an attack from abroad and is troubled by domestic plots, but the care shown by this great nation and the presence of men and women from our Islamic society are a cause for hope. Your presence also gives hope that the domestic plots will not succeed in carrying out their satanical designs and that foreign attack will not be able to harm this nation. Throughout Iran, this nation, just as at the outset of the movement, was ready for battle and with its presence insured this country and Islam. Now, too, throughout the country, all are present at the scene of battle. [chants of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

Certain propaganda organs imagine, or are making propaganda, that the people no longer care for and are indifferent to Islamic issues and the Islamic Republic. Certain propaganda organs maintain that the people have turned into opponents and that they have turned away from the Islamic Republic. Let these people come and see for themselves that throughout the Islamic country, the Muslim women and men of this country and the women and men of all the various factions existing in this country--except for certain rotten remnants of the former regime, certain stooges of the East or stooges of the West, who are really not worth bothering about--let them see for themselves that all the Muslims, and those of the religious minorities and those who are committed to the Islamic Republic, all these people throughout the country are continuing the movement armed with the same enthusiasm and ardor with which they were endowed at the outset.

You who have come here from the border, from Maku, from the most far-flung places in the country: Who compelled you to come? Who used force to make you to come and say: We feel toward Islam exactly as we felt at the beginning? Is there anything else but your Islamic feeling and your genuine faith? If the previous regime had wanted to bring you here, even if by force, could they have done that, brought you here? Who has now forced you to come here over such extremely long distances and renew your bond with Islam and emphasize your presence on the scene, on and behind the frontline? Is this anything but the faith which is within you, which is the root of Islam and patriotism? Is there anything else but this? [chants of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

Throughout this country, the young people, the elderly, the women, the men and children, with your assemblies and with your presence on the scene of battle, just as you have already cut short the hands of the superpowers, you should not permit the superpowers to achieve anything in this country. Now, too, you are being assailed and our nation is more than ever being bombarded with evil propaganda and subjected to plots which exist throughout the country. However, your assemblies on Islamic issues and on the country's problems amount to a rejection of all the plotters and all the foreigners who have again sharpened their claws and teeth in order to plunder your country, as in the past. You will rebuff these people and--God willing--I hope God Almighty will grant you and the entire nation success [shouts of "God is great"] so that you may implement Islam in this blessed and exalted God. [chants "God is great"] This requires that our entire country and the entire nation should be ready on the scene of battle. They themselves must supervise matters, and should anyone transgress against Islam and violate the laws of Islam, they should censure him and expel him from the arena. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

I beseech blessed and exalted God to grant success to you all, to the whole nation; and to all the oppressed people in the world. I thank all of you who have traveled such long distances to assemble here in this lowly and tiny place, and I pray that you all may achieve happiness and bliss in this world and in the ever after. May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

Meets With Judicial Officials

LD121148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to a report by a Central News Bureau correspondent, this morning members of the Supreme Judicial Council were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Rabbani-Amlashi, supervisor of the civil courts of [word indistinct] and member of the Supreme Judicial Council, at the end of this meeting told our correspondent: At the meeting, issues regarding the courts were reviewed and reports were submitted to the imam of the people about the duties of the Supreme Judicial Council and what has already been done in connection with the functions of this council.

Discussions and exchanges of view also took place on some theological matters.

A PARS report states that Mr 'Ali Qoddusi, the Islamic revolution prosecutor general, at the end of this meeting told the correspondent: The problems of revolution courts in connection with the nonapproval of some laws, including the present justice laws, were reported to the imam, his eminence issued the necessary directives.

Meeting on Universities

LD121312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Bahonar, Soroush, Farsi, Shari'a at-Madari, Habibi and 'Arefi, who are members of the cultural revolution staff, were received this morning in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the end of this meeting, Mr Farsi, one of the members of the cultural revolution staff, was interviewed by a Central News Bureau correspondent. He said: At this meeting a report was submitted to the imam of the people on the functions of the cultural revolution staff with regard to the imam of the people's New Year's message, in which his eminence emphasized: Mobilize all your forces for reopening the universities. Farsi also noted: Regarding the reopening of the universities, the imam of the people emphasized the three following principles:

1. The reopening of the universities must be implemented after necessary assurances and necessary fundamental changes.
2. Past deviations, conspiracies and sabotage must not be repeated.
3. Priority must be given to subjects which are in high and vital demand by society.

Farsi added: The imam emphasized that the reopening of universities must be carried out in stages, and after their reopening the necessary changes must be enforced immediately.

He said: The imam ordered that university professors must be used as much as possible and the specialist professors, who believe in and will serve the regime of the Islamic Republic, must be used. The imam also placed great emphasis on respect for the service of the academics and on guaranteeing the professors job security; he also ordered the speedy approval of the purge bill so that after the reopening of the universities there would be no problems. He said: In conclusion the imam emphasized that the people must be informed about the progress of the functions of the cultural revolution staff, and his eminence said that radio and television must devote their prime time to this staff.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED BODY'S VISIT

LD101216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Unidentified Central News Bureau correspondent's interview with Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] On the eve of the arrival [as heard] of representatives of the Nonaligned Conference in our dear Islamic country, Iran, we would like to ask Mr Bani-Sadr for his opinion on the reason why the Iranian Government agreed to the mission's visit.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Iraqi Government is spreading the propaganda that we are the ones who are continuing the war, when the fact is that Iraq itself started and continues the war. Therefore, from our standpoint, any mission which cares to come and find out what we have to say is most welcome.

And we shall explain the facts to these people--how they imposed the war on us, what rights we have, and why we cannot overlook these rights.

[Question] As commander in chief of the armed forces, could you please tell us what results this mission could produce?

[Answer] One is that they themselves will find out about the situation and will subsequently inform the nonaligned countries about the facts. Even if they do not pass on this information, their mere learning of the facts will cause that aggressive regime [Iraq] to become gradually isolated, and this isolation will endanger its position as an aggressor. From our standpoint, this is an opportunity to make our position clear.

[Question] You have just returned from the front. What is situation there?

[Answer] The situation on the fronts is good, very good, and will eventually become even better--God willing.

NONALIGNED PEACE MISSION CONTINUES TALKS

Confers With Bani-Sadr

LD111134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the members of the mission selected by the nonaligned countries met and had talks with Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, at 1000 today. According to the report, during this meeting, which was also attended by the ambassadors of Cuba, India, Zambia and the PLO to the Islamic Republic of Iran, our country's president expounded on Iran's position and conditions for ending the war. Reminding them of the issues raised by Iran in the past, he noted that an unconditional withdrawal by Iraqi forces from Iranian soil should take place. He also stated that the ceasefire and withdrawal constituted two inalienable parts of a single decision. The deadline for withdrawal should be worked out by our experts, and the Iraqis could then withdraw from Iranian soil within a short time.

The report also says that during the meeting, the president also explained that it was the duty of the nonaligned countries to take the charter of the nonaligned countries seriously and to demand officially and seriously that Iraq terminate its aggression as soon as possible.

The president stated: Were we all to act with seriousness and unity, not only would we be able to put an end to this war but we would also be able to prevent future aggressions. The president then said: If we, as nonaligned countries, genuinely believe in distancing ourselves from superpower conflicts and rivalries and believe that we should pursue the course of independence in our countries, the best way to achieve independence, keep at bay the superpowers and prevent them from interfering in our affairs would be to solve our problems peacefully, sensibly and on the basis of genuine, moral principles.

The president recalled that: This is in fact a test for the nonaligned countries to show how much are we able to solve our problems so that the superpowers would not have a pretext for intervention.

Addressing the members of the mission, the president then said: If our demands are illogical or complex from your viewpoint, please say so. However, the mission did not express any views whatsoever in reply and tacitly accepted all the president's views and promised to continue its efforts to put an end to the war.

The reports says that this mission is due to return to Iran within a week with a proposal. The president of the republic also expressed interest, saying that he was willing to meet the mission once again and study its proposal.

Issues Statement

LD111750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the nonaligned select committee that arrived in Tehran yesterday had a 1-hour meeting with President Bani-Sadr this morning.

Following its meeting with President Bani-Sadr, the committee issued the following statement concerning its activities:

The nonaligned ministers' select committee is very satisfied with the results of its trip to Iran and the talks with the president. This committee is trying to realize the principles set in Paragraph 86 of the final communique of the nonaligned ministerial conference held in New Delhi, which is aimed at resolving the current clash between Iran and Iraq.

The committee has noted the president's views in connection with the existing circumstances. The committee is also willing to continue with its efforts to achieve results.

The committee has informed the president that following its meetings in Tehran and Baghdad, it will soon be visiting Tehran and Baghdad again and will then communicate the outcome of its findings to the nonaligned ministers' secretariat.

According to our correspondent's report, the members of the committee are due to inspect the war fronts in the south of the country to see for themselves proof of the aggression by Saddam's mercenaries.

Leaves for Khuzestan

LD120836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the nonaligned select committee that arrived in Tehran on Friday left this morning for Khuzestan Province to see the crimes committed by Saddam's mercenaries.

The committee met with the commander in chief yesterday for 1 hour, during which time he explained Iran's position on and conditions for ending the war.

Visits Dezful, Ahvaz

LD121254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Bureau report, the nonaligned select committee consisting of the foreign ministers of Cuba, Zambia and India and the PLO representative at the United Nations, which arrived in our country on Friday, this morning arrived in Dezful and visited houses that were ruined by the aggressive Iraqi forces in regions destroyed by long-range surface-to-surface missiles and artillery--actions that caused numerous deaths. The inhabitants of Dezful told the committee: We ask for nothing but the condemnation of the aggressor; we do not want peace without the condemnation of Saddam. The Cuban foreign minister, who was asked by them why the committee had come to their cities and what it would do, said: We have come to see the effects of the war. With our observation of the war's effects and devastation have become more determined to implement peace.

According to the Central News Bureau report, the committee dispatched by the nonaligned conference arrived in Ahvaz at noon.

Departs for India

LD121748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that a delegation appointed by the nonaligned conference comprising the foreign ministers of Cuba, Zambia, India and a representative from the PLO, following their inspection of the crimes of the mercenary Saddam in Dezful, arrived in Ahvaz at midday today. During its visit to Ahvaz, the delegation inspected several residential areas in the city that were destroyed by the Saddam regime's air raids and surface-to-surface missile attacks. While the delegation was inspecting the homes destroyed in Ahvaz, enemy forces directed their long-range artillery fire on residential areas in the city, as a result of which some homes were damaged. In addition, during an inspection tour of a destroyed area in the center of Ahvaz, the Muslim people of the city gathered there and followed the delegation with their forceful slogans of death to America.

The delegation left for Tehran this evening and after arriving at Mehrabad Airport immediately left Tehran for India. Our correspondent reports that the Cuban foreign minister and nonaligned countries' spokesman declined to answer questions by correspondents and said he would confine himself to reading a statement issued in this regard. The text of the statement is as follows:

At the invitation of Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, a committee appointed by the nonaligned countries visited Dezful and Ahvaz on 12 April 1981 and inspected the areas damaged by the war. This visit persuaded the delegation to step up its efforts to establish a just peace and find a honorable political solution to end the disputes between Iran and Iraq.

BANI-SADR, GUARDS CORPS HEAD MEET 11 APR

LD111850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps met and conferred this afternoon with President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces.

During this meeting, the men discussed ways and means of increasing cooperation between the corps and the armed forces as well as other topics related to the corps.

BANI-SADR ATTENDS KHUZESTAN MEETING ON WAR

LD130916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The situation on the fronts of the imposed war was reviewed this evening at a meeting attended by Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces. According to PARS, the meeting was held in Khuzestan Province and was attended by Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Chamran, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council; several military commanders stationed in the area; and the supervisors of the Khuzestan Revolution Guards.

A report on the operations undertaken on the fronts was discussed first, and then exchanges of opinion took place about the necessary operations to expel the mercenary Iraqi Army from our homeland. The meeting also discussed and made some decisions on extended coordination between the revolution's combatant forces in confronting the Ba'thist mercenaries.

This afternoon, the commander in chief of the armed forces went to Khuzestan to inspect operations by the fighters of Islam.

BANI-SADR SAYS ARREST OF EDITOR 'ILLEGAL ACTION'

NC121457 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 12 Apr (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in an interview published today branded the arrest last week of newspaper editor Reza Sadr as an illegal action.

He told the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION that "Iranian officials should not act in such a way as to discredit Iranian institutions. Institutions should not be used to separate us one from another."

The jailed editor had worked at the liberal newspaper MIZAN, which was banned.

KHOMAYNI GRANDSON DEFENDS BANI-SADR, SCORES IRP

LD101343 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 8 Apr 81 p 4

[Jan Keulen Tehran interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni: "Religious Leaders Are Not Capable"--date not given]

[Text] Tehran--"No, I am not satisfied." This was said passionately. Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni, the grandson of Imam Khomeyni, is dissatisfied with the course of events in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was 2 years ago on 1 April that the Iranian people voted for an Islamic Republic by an overwhelming majority. What are the results after 2 years?

[Hoseyn Khomeyni] The people expected much from the Islamic Republic, both materially and spiritually, but so far little of this has materialized. That is not to say that the people have turned their backs on the Islamic Republic. I saw as much yesterday--despite the snow and rain, thousands of people were in the streets to celebrate the second anniversary of the Islamic Republic.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni is a chain-smoker, or at least he was during the interview. This is a unique interview because, since the beginning of the hostage affair in November 1979, members of the Khomeyni family have not given any interviews to representatives of the foreign press. But the young Khomeyni has a special reason for receiving me and my German colleague in his sober apartment in north Tehran, where only a picture of his famous grandfather is displayed on the bare white walls--to pour forth his criticism of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party [IRP]. According to Hoseyn Khomeyni--who like many other members of his family is a Shi'ite theologian--"90 percent of the Iranian clergy is dissatisfied with the present IRP government." Hoseyn Khomeyni, 23 years old, in an influential "mullah," not only because he is Ayatollah Khomeyni's grandson but primarily because in the last few months he has set himself up in the Iranian press as a fervent defender of President Bani-Sadr.

[Question] One of the principles of Islam is "towhid," unity, but if the political situation in Iran today is characterized by anything, then it is probably division.

[Answer] You are right, there is no unity. On the contrary, riots and unrest are the order of the day. Nevertheless, Islam offers the best guarantee for unity. That was obvious before the revolution, when the people were fighting against the shah. It was also obvious when the revolution triumphed. And now Islam can provide unity and freedom and independence, where the people wish it. But not the Islam of a few leading politicians. It is clear that these leaders are creating divisions. These people say they are Muslims, but they have destroyed the unity of the people. I am extremely distressed, for Islam is so precious to the people and Islam would be able to provide a solution to the problem.

[Question] Imam Khomeyni has produced 10 or so "commandments" to put an end to the conflict between the leaders of the IRP and President Bani-Sadr and his followers. There is now a sort of truce between the two parties. Does this mean a provisional end to the internal power struggle?

[Answer] Absolutely not. The conflict has a social background, which did not disappear with the imam's declaration. The nation found Bani-Sadr to be a capable man and elected him president. If Bani-Sadr reaches a compromise with the IRP, that still does not mean that the people reach a compromise with the IRP. The people would not tolerate a compromise between Bani-Sadr and the IRP, and Bani-Sadr would lose all his popularity if he staked it all on an agreement with the IRP. But I am sure that Bani-Sadr will not do that.

[Question] Imam Khomeyni's "10 commandments" resulted in the cancellation of a television debate between Bani-Sadr and the leaders of the IRP on the incidents on the Tehran University campus. During these incidents fanatical supporters of the IRP clashed with Bani-Sadr's audience who had gathered to venerate nationalist President Mossadeq, who is hated by the fundamentalists.

[Answer] It is true that the imam's declaration made that debate impossible. But I myself am an advocate of an open debate, and not only between Bani-Sadr and his opponents: All political groups must be able to participate. I have asked Bani-Sadr to prepare the people for an open debate. It is true that the IRP is opposed to a debate. But I will take steps to force them to take part in one.

[Question] How do you see the relationship between religion and politics, and what is the role of religious leaders in society?

[Answer] Humanity manifests itself on earth within a social system. But after that there is also a spiritual element in the life of every human being. Human beings believe in striving for earthly goals, but also in striving for something which falls outside this earthly life. Islam sees both these aspects as inseparable and has a program for both worlds—for the now and for the hereafter.

All the rules which we know through Islam come from a particular era, a particular society. My view of Islam is that it concerns the human being's spiritual position, his internal culture. It is of course a good idea to help people, to lead them in these spiritual matters. In this respect religious leaders are necessary. A society which neglects the spiritual dimension is a sick society, seen from the human viewpoint.

But that does not mean that we have to have a religious government. The people themselves must make decisions and must themselves steer society. It is not impossible for religious leaders to govern the people, but it is definitely not necessary. In our country the religious leaders do not have the capacity to govern the country. Thus we need lay politicians.

[Question] Such as?

[Answer] Bani-Sadr, for example.

[Question] Some European journalists have written that IRP chairman Ayatollah Beheshti is a fascist. Do you agree?

[Answer] I would rather not talk about personalities. What is important is not individuals but movements, ideas. I will condemn a political line, but I will not condemn individuals.

[Question] Critics of this government say that the war with Iraq could have been avoided.

[Answer] I agree. It was completely logical that Iraq was afraid of the influence of our revolution. The soil was fertile for an Islamic revolution in Iraq. But if we had had a clear, definite policy and had known how to recognize our friends from our enemies and had ourselves treated our enemies with respect, then Iraq would not have been in a position to act as an aggressor and attack our country. But Iraq attacked because there was chaos in our country, because we were isolated, not only in the Middle East but in the whole world.

[Question] Do you believe in exporting the Islamic revolution?

[Answer] I believe in the export of values. But something like that can only be done by winning people's hearts, not with the sword. Violence is the negation of the revolutionary ideals. We must make Iran a revolutionary example. An example for the countries in the region and for the Third World. [answer ends]

Hojat ol-Eslam Khomeyni gradually made the interview more relaxed. His two Iraqi friends, who were present at the interview, kept offering tea and little jokes were made. His relationship with his grandfather? "He is really more my father than my grandfather," he said, referring to the Imam's religious leadership. Concerning the leftist-Islamic mojahedin, he is skeptical: "I do not believe in their political ideas, but I defend their rights. They must take part in a free debate and not be thrown into prison, as is now the case. Their publications must not be banned. In short, they must not be attacked so fascistically."

THREE-MAN COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD121800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the first session of the three-man committee investigating the offenses [committee formed on the directive of Khomeyni, following the Tehran University incident, to investigate the dispute between President Bani-Sadr and the clergy] was held in the Ministry of the Interior at 1360 today.

The meeting was attended by the public prosecutor general in order to coordinate between the committee and the judiciary.

Before the committee went into its official session, the president's representative at the committee told reporters: The first session of this committee will be held today and we hope this committee will take a positive step for the country. I warn all the officials and the press against causing problems and, God forbid, against creating misunderstanding. He said the officials are dutybound to maintain calm in the country--a calm which has been created, for the time being, as a result of the imam's directive. He said the press should make an effort to reveal the truth without provoking public tension and so let our valiant nation continue with its progress.

CABINET, GOVERNORS DISCUSS RADIO-TV, AGRICULTURE

LD101300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] During the joint seminar of the Council of Ministers and the governors general from throughout the country, held in Zahedan, issues regarding the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, agriculture and fuel were raised, discussed and studied.

According to a report by the Central News Bureau correspondent, the session, which was chaired by Interior Minister Madavi-Kani, first discussed the lack of provincial and regional news coverage by the Voice and Vision. The fact that radio and television programs do not discuss the problems of the provinces was criticized.

A number of governors general said: In radio and television programs less attention is given to the problems of the provinces, in particular the provinces that have no radio or television center. Moreover, the broadcasts of some sensitive programs are sabotaged and this must be investigated.

In this connection, Mr 'Ali Larijani, executive manager of the organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: We accept the fact that radio and television coverage is not perfect and that there are shortcomings, but we try to alleviate these problems as soon as possible from both the technical and training points of view and to increase the coverage of the Voice and Vision. He added: Projects are being planned for this purpose. For instance, we shall activate the school of radio and television. This is now in the preliminary stages. Of course, training people will take some time and we cannot use this group too soon. We also have technical problems, and we are trying to eliminate them and provide the necessary equipment.

According to our correspondent's report, the joint session of the Council of Ministers and governors general discussed extensively the condition of the country's agriculture and its related and general problems. The governors general raised their problems and there was some discussion about fertilizers and the fuel needed by the agricultural industry. A council comprising several governors general and an Agriculture Ministry representative was set up in order to investigate the problem and to submit the findings to the seminar.

Referring to the condition of agriculture under the last regime, Iran's dependence on foreign countries for foodstuffs and the difficulties facing the revolutionary government, Agriculture Minister Salamati said: We have a 14-point program for the country's agriculture, which clarifies agricultural policy. He added: A phased program toward self-sufficiency is also being provided. To implement these programs we need the cooperation and coordination of several ministries and governors general offices. I hereby request your efforts in this regard.

CABINET APPROVES FUNDS TO HELP WAR VICTIMS

LD111930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Cabinet met at 1700 today with Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in the chair.

At the beginning of this meeting, after verses from the Koran had been recited, the ministers were informed of the current political issues as well as the outcome of the joint seminar of ministers and governors general which had been held in Sistan va Baluchestan Province.

The Cabinet later approved the war-stricken foundation supervisor's proposal for the allocation of 5 billion rials to meet the needs of our dear compatriots who have been forced to migrate as a result of the imposed Iraqi war. The funds are also to be used for their relocation and employment.

In its session tonight, which is still in progress, the Cabinet also approved the proposal to allocate 500 million rials to help the Shahid Foundation.

MAJLIS DEPUTY ON LEBANON EVENTS, HAIG VISIT

GF121940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The Majlis began its public session today with a recitation from the Koran. Several deputies spoke.

In his speech today--and while referring to the plots to divide Lebanon and supporting the Syrian president's measures--the deputy from Qom asked the government to take a categorical stand on the Lebanese question.

He condemned the dispatch of U.S. troops to Lebanon--an issue that was raised in the U.S. Senate. He added: What happened in Vietnam and occupied Palestine should not be repeated in Lebanon.

Referring to the recent Middle East visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the deputy said: The visit aimed at creating divisions and hypocrisy in the Middle East. All the oppressed know Reagan and Haig, whose hands are soiled with innocent blood.

MAJLIS DEPUTY REPORTS PRISONS TORTURE-FREE

LD121216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to our correspondent, at today's Islamic Consultative Assembly session, Mohammad Besharati-Jahromi, the Majlis representative on the council investigating rumors of torture in prisons, regarding the preagenda speech delivered by the Tehran deputy said: The council has already visited the prisons of Qasr, Qezel Qal'eh, Qezel Hesar and Agahi; Dezhban [military police] Prison; central revolution committee and the former antisabotage committee; and the revolution guards corps temporary detention center and has listened carefully to what all the prisoners said. He added: We used to think that when we visited prisons, all we would investigate would be torture, but we found no evidence of there being any torture. We dealt with 3,620 reports and in general there are issues in prisons which are the pride of the Islamic Republic. He went on to say: 1.5 percent of the prisoners are members of groups [presumably political groups] and 90 percent of all complaints are made by these groups. They created an atmosphere so that even we had doubts as to whether there is torture in prisons, but it was proved to the contrary. We have made these measures only for the [word indistinct] of the Islamic Republic and we declare that there is no torture in the prisons of the Islamic Republic of Iran. If there had been it took place more than 6 months ago.

MAJLIS SCHEDULE FOR OPEN SESSIONS ANNOUNCED

LD120754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly has announced: From now on, the open sessions of the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be held on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays every week; they will start at 0730.

FRIDAY PRAYER SERMONS AT TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

LD101528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The committed Muslim citizens of Tehran again flocked to Tehran University today to demonstrate that the compact and monolithic ranks of the Friday prayers congregation signifies the power and greatness of this divine Islamic rite, and that by bowing their heads in the presence of the one God they might express their gratitude to the unending blessings of the creator of the universe. According to our correspondent's report, prior to the prayer sermons, Ayatollah Hakim the Younger read a speech in connection with the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ayatollah as-Sayyid Muhammad Baqr as-Sadr and his struggling sister Bint al-Huda and in part said;

[Begin recording in Arabic fading to Persian translation] And now the Iraqi nation lives in a situation I am incapable of describing. There are tens of thousands of women involved-- I say women and I do not merely wish to arouse your feelings, but rather I say that with full knowledge--there are involved tens of thousands of women, children and men. The Muslim nation of Iraq is currently passing through hard times and conditions.

Tens of thousands of women, children and men are encountering the worst kinds of torture in Iraqi prisons. Every moment they await death and martyrdom. The Iraqi troops at the front, on Iran's borders, have been forcibly dispatched to the front and are expecting the Iranian Islamic Revolution to adopt a decisive stance against the Iraqi regime so that they can save themselves. Saddam has dispatched them to the front under the threat of death or expulsion. He has made their families and children homeless. This is the situation in Iraq.

Gentlemen and brothers, you have endured much along the path of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. They, the Iraqis, are looking to you brothers, to you pious ones, to you Iranian brothers and sisters. In order to defend and continue your Islamic Revolution, it is incumbent on you to continue along your own path and it is our duty to move along your path. The entire Iraqi people without exception are with you, on your course, and are moving along your path. You have experienced colonialism and imperialism and have proved that if a nation has the will to have an honorable life; if a nation has the will for the victory of Islam; if a nation has the desire and will to crown its beliefs with success and to manifest these in society, then no power on earth--neither from the East nor from the West--can stand up to it. The struggling Muslim nation of Iraq now wills this and--God willing--it shall continue its struggle, with help from you, brother nation, until the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iraq and the overthrow of Saddam. [end recording]

Following this, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, read the prayer sermons. In his first sermon, he expounded on the method of recognizing the enemy from the viewpoint of Islam. In his second prayer sermon, while reporting on the situation on the war fronts and the very good morale of the fighting forces, he referred to the readiness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the people to continue the war.

Continuing his second prayer sermon, Tehran's Friday imam recounted the aggressive nature of the Iraqi mercenary regime and its ignominious deed in martyring the great Islamic thinker, Ayatollah as-Sayyid Muhammad Baqr as-Sadr. He expressed the hope that Iraq's struggling Muslim people would be able to safeguard the dignity of the blood of this martyr with their steadfastness and their resistance to the difficulties and with their struggle to continue the Islamic movement in Iraq until final victory.

Referring to the congress to glorify mid-Sha'ban [17 June 1981, coinciding with the birthday of the hidden imam] he greeted the organizers of this congress and called on them, by glorifying this great day, to strengthen their bond with the hidden imam--may God speed his blessed coming--and to keep his memory alive in perpetuity in their minds and thoughts.

Continuing his second prayer sermon, Tehran's Friday imam said:

[Begin recording] I would like to say one sentence to you dear brothers and sisters in prayer: Your brothers on the war fronts do not confine themselves to being prepared to sacrifice their lives along the path of God. In addition to this, they are willing to render any service, both material and spiritual, that they are capable of rendering along the path of God. [end recording]

TEHRAN DAILY INTERVIEWS AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI

LD101621 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Apr 81 p 6

[KEYHAN correspondent report on interview with Ayatollah Khalkhali--date and place not specified: "We Seek an Honorable Peace"]

[Text] Qom--In an exclusive KEYHAN interview, Ayatollah Khalkhali expressed his views on the war, the visit to the At-Ta'if conference by the good-will delegation, the retaliation bill [Islamic penal bill] and the execution of drug smugglers.

On the war, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: If, God forbid, we should compromise Iran's territorial integrity, we will heap hatred and curses upon ourselves forever.

On the visit by the good-will delegation to the At-Ta'if conference, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: All the revolutionary institutions, the guards' corps and the army enjoy the full support of the Iranian nation; the authorities who held talks with the delegation must recognize that the enemy enjoys no support whatever from his nation. Thus, even if we suffer heavy losses, we will stand firm and not allow a single strip of Iranian territory to be compromised.

The 1975 agreement divided the Shatt al-'Arab fairly, and this is how it must stay. Of course, after the total withdrawal of the aggressor's army, the responsible authorities must end their differences at the conference table. Even the shah, who had no support from the people, was not prepared to compromise Iran's territorial integrity. If this should happen, we who enjoy their support will heap upon ourselves hatred and curses forever. If Iran should submit to such negotiations, it would spell the suicide and downfall of the republic. Should we fail to stand firm before Iraq and not smash Saddam's head with granite, there is no doubt how our other neighbors will treat us.

In principle, the war issue is not a territorial dispute but one that involves the very existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the behest of the superpowers all the reactionary governments of the region are helping Saddam's flimsy government to win. Anwar as-Sadat recently raised his ugly head and openly declared that he was sending arms and ammunition to the Ba'athist government of Iraq. This is no secret to us since when the war began spent shells of Egyptian manufacture were found at Qasr-e Shirin and Khuninshahr. After 7 months of war Anwar as-Sadat now reveals that he has made military aid available to Iraq. This is directly connected with the recent visit to the Middle East by Henry Kissinger, and that of General Haig a few days later. They will not cease fighting us.

It is true that all the reactionary and subservient regimes, such as those of Shah Husayn, Khalid and Fahd, and Anwar as-Sadat, are giving aid; but Khalid, Fahd and the Arab Emirates are disconcerted at the idea of a victory for Saddam. They would like the war of attrition to continue, but they do not like the idea of Saddam's winning since they know that if he should win the war against Iran, he will not be content with this but will seek to take over all the Arab Emirates and the territories adjacent to the Hejaz belonging to Khalid and Fahd; he will also seek to get his hands on the oil deposits of Kuwait and Bahrain. Their leaders have stated as much during both public and private meetings. We have no alternative but to fight; we seek a peace or negotiation that is honorable.

On the retaliation bill, Ayatollah Khalkhali stated: I am 100 percent in favor of the retaliation bill since it is derived from the truth of Islam and is based on the Koran, the custom of the prophet and the decrees of the infallible imams; retaliation and the hadd [Islamic punishments] are basic to Islam. Of course, Westernized individuals and those devoted to the systems of the East or West criticize us, as do the Westerners themselves. It is clear that it is not only this bill that they reject but Islam itself, and they regard Islamic laws as medieval. We should not be put out by this adverse publicity but go our own way on the basis of Islam. The revolution courts should deal freely and decisively with criminals, and we should not suffer what befell the Jews and the supporters of racial discrimination since by means of money and wealth they managed to cover their crimes and emerge from the battlefield unscathed.

I Approve of the Execution of Smugglers

On the recent executions of 23 drug smugglers and the antinarcotics methods used, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: You will not get drug smugglers to stop their activities by preaching at them and giving them advice.

My experience on many occasions was that when smugglers were released after expressing remorse and giving undertakings not to repeat the offense, they went off and started all over again. In his message on 31 March, the imam of the community explicitly ordered us to put a stop to the peddling and use of heroin. Anyway, gangs of smugglers must be decisively opposed so that all my efforts are not wasted.

Professional smugglers should expect such revolutionary executions since hidden hands, foreign elements and Mafia gangs in Afghanistan and Pakistan have joined forces to destroy the youth and strength of this country. Before it is too late, extensive measures must be taken to stamp out this vice. Since the Afghan Government firmly prevents the use of narcotics locally, it employs agents to send existing stocks of opium and heroin in Iran and Europe. This destructive move must be prevented with total vigilance.

GUARDS CORPS REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD111152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Central Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps informed the heroic Iranian nation about some operations carried out by our brother guards on the battlefield of good against evil. According to a statement issued by the Central Command of the guards corps and placed at the disposal of the Central News Bureau, thanks to firing by a mortar unit and 106-mm rifles of our brother guards on 7 April on the Fayyaziyah-Abadan front one enemy Zil and one command jeep were destroyed in the Khuninshahr region, and as a result five Iraqi mercenaries were killed and several others were wounded. In addition, one enemy ammunition dump, one squad trench and one building housing Saddam's mercenaries were set ablaze and, thanks to one of our brother's fire, one enemy serviceman was killed and another two were wounded.

The report says that on 8 April, thanks to artillery fire by the heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and observation by our brother guards, three Iraqi observers were killed on the Shush front and three enemy ammunition-loaded trucks were destroyed in Dasht-e 'Abbas; on the Darkhovin front, thanks to coordinated action by the fast-flying pilots of the Airborne Division and our brother guards, two enemy fuel tankers, trucks, several important bunkers and strategic installations were destroyed and a large numbers of the enemies of the Islamic revolution were killed.

On the same front on 8 April, in the course of a series of bold operations carried out thanks to full coordination between the pilots of the Airborne Division and our brother guards along the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr highway axis, 10 dump trucks, loaders and tanks of the Iraqi aggressors were totally destroyed and four enemy mercenaries were captured by our brother guards.

A dispatch which has reached us from the Darkhovin front says that, thanks to pinpoint and coordinated artillery and mortar fire by the self-sacrificing forces of Islam, one Iraqi tank was damaged and some 10 Iraqi aggressors were killed. During these operations the forces of Islam suffered no casualties.

In the first morning hours of the day before yesterday Saddam's forces, enjoying heavy artillery fire, intended to reoccupy the heights overlooking Nowdesheh, near Nowsud, but were forced to retreat, thanks to valiant resistance by our brother guards and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report by the guards corps Public Relations Office says that the conflict on these fronts is still continuing with an artillery exchange and the forces of Islam are enjoying firepower superiority.